Amnsements.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8 A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Mr. Barnes of New-York.
CASINO—8—The Yeomen of the Guard.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Lottery of Love. DOCKSTADER'S-8-Minstrels. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—Alone in London. HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—2 and S—Waddy Googan LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Lord Chumley.

MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.-Day and Evening-Jeru-

salem and the Crucifixion.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Legal Wreck. NIBLO'S-8-The Stowaway.
POLO GROUNDS-3-Baseball. STAR THEATRE—8—Penclope.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Philip Herne.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Quick or the Dead.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Fascination.
3D-AVE. AND 63D-ST.—American Institute Fair. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York: Branch Off.cc, 1.238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 368 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m. No. 368 West 23d-st, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 760 3d-svc. near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 1007 3d-svc. near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-svc., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
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1N OTHER CITIES.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign -The statue to "Chinese" Gordon wa unveiled in Trafalgar Square, London, without ceremony; the Government feared to open the Square to the public. — Drs. Virehow and Waldeyer denied certain statements of Dr. Mackenzie relative to the Emperor Frederick's disease. == Emperor William returned from Naples to Rome. - A Chinese passenger on the Grand Trunk Railway was prevented from entering the United States at Sarnia.

Congress .- A resolution passed both houses agreeing to an adjournment sine die to-morrow. Senate: Mr. Aldrich exposed some deceptive tables designed as an attack on the Senate Tariff bill. - House: Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, had a sharp tilt over the Sugar Trust's relations to the "Dark

Domestic.-Levi P. Morton received 5,000 visitors at his home in Rhinebeck. === Warner Miller and S. V. R. Cruger made speeches at Middletown and Newburg. There were twen-ty-nine new cases and one death from yellow fever in Jacksonville. The State of Mississippi has raised her quarantine. —— The racing at the Pimlico Track, near Baltimore, was continued; much dissatisfaction was felt over the fifth race, which was run twice. === The President has agreed to review a Democratic parade in New-York. ____ Judge Thurman made a speech at Peru, Ind.

vention indorsed Sheriff Grant for the Mayoralty and adopted a report vigorously attacking Mr. Hewitt. === The Brotherhood of St. Andrew began its third annual convention. ==== Prospects of a lively opening of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention, if Mrs. J. Ellen Foster is read out. === The New-York team defeated the St. Louis club 4 to 2, and the Brooklyn men triumphed over the Indianapolis nine by a score of 8 to 4. == Stocks active only in spots, but generally higher, closing strong.

The Wtather,—Indications for to-day: Rain

or snow; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; lowest, 46; average, 50 1-8.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibinty of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelli-gent action which must characterize government by the people."—(From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance; Aug. 18, 1884.

acceptance; Aug. 18, 1884.

"My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the one-term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election."—(From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman; Columbus, Ohio, 1872.

Property-owners in Brooklyn are to enjoy a small reduction in taxes this year. The rate varies slightly in the different wards. For the whole city it is 2.72, against 2.76 last year. The decrease is small, but whatever credit may be claimed for it is due to the Democrats, since they are in absolute possession of the city government. If there had been enough votes on the Republican side last year to wipe out the plurality of 882 that Mayor Chapin received, there would doubtless have been a substantial reduction in taxes and at the same time a substantial increase in practical returns from the money expended for municipal purposes.

To-morrow will see the end of the first session of the Lth Congress, a resolution to adjourn sine die at 1 p. m. having passed both houses yesterday. The effort to order a recess instead of an adjournment was abandoned in the Senate, and an adjournment having been agreed on in that body, the House gladly concurred. The session is the longest on record. but it has not been productive of wise legislation in proportion to its length. For weeks large numbers of the members have been absent, and business has been carried on without a quorum. It is difficult to see what would be gained by prolonging the session.

The convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which meets in this city to-day will find nothing to discuss of more general interest, or of more importance, we are led to think, to its own future than the question of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster's standing in the organization. A communication on another page calls attention to some of the principles and influences involved, and at least makes it clear that the strongest and most suggestive

the delegation which represents and perfectly responds to the wishes of the order in the great Prohibition State of Iowa.

Two dispatches from our correspondent in Indianapolis, printed to-day, will be found of more than usual interest. One is to the effect that the election in that State will be decided by 65,000 young men who vote for Presidential electors for the first time this year; and a careful estimate shows that 40,000 of them are Republicans. It can readily be seen that this element ought to be more than enough to decide the contest. The other dispatch says that Mr. Matson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is seriously alarmed at his prospected and intends to reorganize his campaign methods. These are some of the numerous signs that make the Republican outlook in Indiana encouraging.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The revelations by "The Herald" cast a wet blanket over Democratic hopes. In some counties, it is said, there is overwhelming revolt against Hill; in others the stampede of Democrats from Cleveland because of the tariff question is serious; and in others still there are thousands of Democrats whose votes are said to be for sale. This is the only possible inference, because it is asserted that these voters are likely to be bought by the Republicans, and a man who is bought to vote a Republican ticket is not a Republican. "The Herald" does not profess to have any evidence that Republicans have purchased or are about to purchase any of this venal crowd. But its revelation that thousands of Democrats are ready and waiting to sell is at least a confession that they have no real attachment to Democratic ideas or candidates. In Connecticut, the same paper reports, there is profound disgust among Democrats at the inaction and incompetence of the Democratic management, and the demoralization is so great that even the utmost efforts can hardly save the State.

"Warnings, to put Democrats on their guard," these disclosures are called by "The Herald"! Republicans see in them a preparation for anticipated defeat. The Free Traders are beginning to find that the vote is likely to go against them, and are preparing excuses in advance. In some States or counties the mismanagement of committees will be alleged: in others, the appeal to workingmen on the tariff: in others, the dissatisfaction with Democratic State or local nominations; and in others still, the readiness of Democrats to sell their votes. Whether these excuses have much or little foundation, the fact remains that the Democrats begin to expect defeat.

It is just here that the Republicans need a warning. It will not do for them to be overconfident. More than one great battle has been lost simply because it was supposed to be won already. Two weeks and a half remain, in which a vast proportion of the most practical work of the campaign has to be done. If the work of registration, of careful canvass and scrutiny of registration to prevent fraud, of final appeal to the good sense of voters, and all the arduous labor of bringing out a full vote and securing an honest count is not faithfully performed, the best cause, supported by a clear majority of the people, may yet be defeated. Overconfidence would lead Republicans to neglect all this wearying labor, in the belief that the issue is already assured.

The question is asked every day, "What is the real inside prospect in New-York?" The plain truth ought to be steadily kept in mind by every Republican. The State is not assured to either party, though the Republicans have the best chances of success. A trifling neglect in each voting precinct may insure defeat. It is perfectly true that there are signs the tariff question, and that a change of only and defeat their obvious intention. one vote in twenty on that issue would give the State to Harrison by more than 50,000 plurality. But no man of either party can determine definitely how much this change may amount to, for the force of party spirit and lifelong habit, which will be kindled by the excitement of the closing weeks of a campaign, may influence many to support their party against their convictions. In every part of the State, too, there are preparations for the fraudulent and corrupt work in which Governor Hill's supporters are adepts.

Precisely the same is true of New-Jersey and Connecticut. Either State may be won by a large plurality, but either may also be lost by neglect or overconfidence. There is no other sensible course than to use every honest effort until the votes have been counted and returned. neglecting not a precinct and not a voter. When that work has been faithfully done, the Republicans will have a right to rejoice in the victory which by such work only can be made sure.

MACKENZIE DISCREDITED Dr. Mackenzie is not supported by Dr. Virchow on an important issue of fact. He had charged his chief antagonist, Dr. Von Bergmann, with malpractice in roughly inserting the canula in the Emperor Frederick's throat and forming a false passage, by which the patient's life was materially shortened. Dr. Virchow explicitly denies the existence of this false passage, and, on the evidence of the postmortem examination conducted by Dr. Waldeyer and himself, convicts Dr. Mackenzie of gross exaggeration and misrepresentation. Dr. Administration had come into power, and be-Von Bergmann may have been clumsy in handling the instrument, and in his excitement or impatience he may have caused the Emperor much distress, but apparently no serious njury was done. One of Dr. Mackenzie's most damaging accusations is thus dismissed on evidence which he will not venture to impugn, for his book contains much laudation of Dr. Vir-

chow as an expert of the highest authority. So emphatic a contradiction as this will tend to discredit Dr. Mackenzie's other accusations of malpractice. Not one of them is susceptible of proof by indisputable evidence. The charge that Dr. Gerhardt promoted the development of cancer by constant use of galvano-cautery is a medical theory advanced by his opponent. The contention that the German specialists, while correct in their diagnosis, were not justified in reaching their conclusions at an early stage of the case and that they were reckless 4,824 in '87. Here again is a hardly perin advising a highly dangerous operation, is ceptible increase during the two years from fresh matter for controversy without decisive evidence on either side. Equally ill-advised is doubled in number between '85 and '87. Of the insinuation that Dr. Von Bergmann was errors checked against other employes the num. | tile without guile. so inexperienced and heedless as to use in the first instance an instrument that aggravated 1,742,540, and in '87 2,873,379. Here again the disease. Dr. Mackenzie's sensational disclosures are not perhaps one whit more unreasonable than the charges of malpractice brought there is an enormous increase during the years of the bearmed with it in future. Mr. Calhoun, when Vice-President, defeated a against him by his German rivals; but his method of working up his case is more artificial and less reputable.

Indeed, the impression produced by these

ening the Emperor's life by malpractice and ignorant miscalculation. He has retaliated in kind upon his traducers, and made a most savage attempt to discredit them professionally. On neither side is there a disposition to be either just or generous. The professional etiquette of these distinguished practitioners is on a lower level than the amenities of the prize ring.

NULLIFYING LAW.

The decision of the United States District Court at Philadelphia regarding imports of silk ribbons as hat materials is based upon one of those rulings by which the present Secretary of the Treasury has steadily impaired the effectiveness of the tariff. There is no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man as to the intention of the law. The very attorneys who pleaded the case, and the importers who are their clients, will frankly admit that the law was designed to impose a uniform duty of 50 per cent upon ribbons, as upon other manufactures of silk. But because any piece of ribbon can be affirmed to be intended for use in hat manufacture, and because a loose clause in the law allows hat materials to be imported at 20 per cent duty instead of 50 per cent, the importers claim that they have the legal right to take advantage of the statute as far as they

Then comes in a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury. The power of that official in construing the tariff act is exceedingly large. His obvious duty is to consider what was the intent of the Congress which framed the act. Mr. Fairchild, on the contrary, being a Free Trader and extremely hostile to the protective system, and being an agent of a President who has staked his political fortunes upon a partisan crusade against protective duties, has almost always construed the act against the intention of its framers, when that intent was to protect home industries. It is represented that duties amounting to more than \$7,000,000 will have to be refunded by the United States to importers if the decision in the ribbon case is sustained by the court of last resort. Every dollar of this \$7,000,000, more or less, will go into the pockets of importers, for the ribbons have been sold to consumers at prices based upon the duty which the law was intended to impose. Nobody imagines that the importers, if they get the \$7,000,000 out of the Government, will refund the money to the purchasers of ribbons, if indeed that were possible.

Now the country is called upon to decide in the election of a President whether the Administration shall hereafter be hostile to the principles and objects of the protective tariff. The power of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen, is sufficient to break down the law at many vital points, even though no change of legislation may be obtained from the people's representatives. In this very instance one of the most flourishing and prosperous industries is imperilled, and cool-headed men believe that the new decision, if sustained. will strike a death-blow at the silk manufact ure. Yet a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, such as Mr. Cleveland must be expected to appoint, if re-elected, would certainly continue to construe the law in hostility to the protective system, to break down the tariff as far as possible, and to render it ineffective for the protection of home industries.

Already the iron and steel industry, the woollen and worsted manufacture, and many others of importance have been injured beyond computation by rulings under this Administra-Yet a second term would undoubtedly be far more fruitful in such changes of the law if the Administration should be sustained in its policy by the people. It is for the voters to decide, therefore, whether they will continue an Administration which, instead of enof a great Democratic stampede on account of forcing the laws, strives constantly to nullify

> THE DEMORALIZED MAIL SERVICE. The Democratic Campaign Text-Book makes this surprising claim as to the postal service: Expedition and accuracy have reached a degree of progress (sic) never before attained. The standard of competency of all employes is higher than ever before, and the complaints of the service are fewer than ever before.

Every business man knows that this is grossly untrue, but fortunately we can demonstrate its falsity by evidence furnished by the Democratic Administration. Senator Chace, of records of the Post Office Department that the had increased greatly since the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, and especially since the number of removals has reached its present enormous

The reports contain tabular "statements of errors in the distribution and forwarding of mails." In one column the "number of incorrect slips returned" is shown; in another the 'number of errors on incorrect slips returned." and in others the number of "missent" and 'misdirected" packages of letters, pouches and sacks, and the number of "errors checked" against other employes. The errors made by the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, under the Administration of President Arthur, errors made by postal clerks show 429,373 incorrect slips, with 958,478 errors; in 1885, the year ending only three months after the Democratic only 396,746 incorrect slips, with 887,704 errors. But in 1887 there were 697,513 incorrect slips with 1,734,617 errors, or almost exactly double the number of both during the last year of the Republican Administration. The same showing is made with "missent" letters, packages, pouches and sacks. The number was 14.544 in '83, 14.841 in '85, doubled in number. If this is increased "accuracy," the less the American people have of it in connection with the distribution of the mails the better they will like it. Of "misdirected" letter packages, pouches and sacks there were 2,420 in '83, 2,558 in '85, and '83 to '85, and again the errors are almost lie in the newspaper turtle. Until he is proved ber reported in '83 was 1.861.534, in '85 we see an actual falling off, and a large one, in from '85 to '87.

But it will be said this calculation does not take into account the increase in business during the two years from '85 to '87. Well, let us

percentage of errors; and during the year end-ing June 30, '87, one error to every 3,373 at the service of the Free Traders. ing June 30, '87, one error to every 3,373 pieces. In other words, during the last two years of Republican administration there was a decrease of more than 25 per cent in errors, with a corresponding increase of efficiency, and during the first two years of Democratic administration there was an increase of nearly 40 per cent in errors, and necessarily a proportionate decrease of efficiency.

The errors made by postmasters tell the same story. In '83 the incorrect slips were 236,194, with 489,879 errors; in '85 215,352 slips, with 415,429 errors; and in '87 341,712 slips, with 669,034 errors. The "missent" letter packages, pouches and sacks were 4,623 in 83: 4.700 in '85, and 8.432 in '87. The " misdirected" letter packages, pouches and sacks were 2,723 in '83, 2,543 in '85, and 4,278 in '87. This "degree of progress" in "expedition and accuracy," to quote the words of the Democratic Campaign Text-Book, is enough to alarm every person who ever sends or re-

It should be borne in mind that these statistics only reach through the fiscal year closing June 30, 1887. Since that time it is notorious that the changes in the postal service have been made at a much more rapid rate than before. Wholesale removals have been made in the Railway Mail Service, upon which the efficiency of the entire postal service so much depends. Every large business establishment has reason to know how much the demoralization of the postal service has increased during the last year and a quarter. And when we get the further statistics we shall undoubtedly see even a much more startling showing than this.

"THE VOICE" NOW AND LAST YEAR. "We are utterly opposed to the license system." So says "The Voice" of this week in a long article in which it states its reasons for opposing Mr. Miller's election. Utterly op-posed to the license system, are you? Well, then, you must have revised your convictions since last year. On the 14th of April, 1887, directly after the veto of the High-License bill by Governor Hill, the Editor of "The Voice" addressed a letter to THE TRIBUNE, which was published the next day. In that letter the Editor of "The Voice" used this language:

Nature moves along the line of least resistance. It is wisdom to do this in reforms. There is an easy and an immediately practical way to reduce the number of saloons. Let the present law be amended as follows: "Excise Commissioners shall not grant saloon permits in any Assembly district beyond one to one hundred votes." That would avoid the objections of Governor Hill. It would reduce the number of saloons in this city from 10,000 to 2,500. There is no guesswork about it. Dr. Crosby has placed him-self on the side of the practicability of the measure: so has Mr. Graham; so has Mr. Woodman, president of the Board of Excise. The reform should go much further; but if we cannot have the whole loaf we

are willing to take it in slices.

It thus appears that "The Voice" was pushing a license scheme of its own as late as the spring of last year. Then it favored legislation looking not to the abolition but to the curtailment of the liquor traffic. It favored an amendment to the Excise laws which, instead of closing all the saloons, would have left, according to its own estimate, 2,500 of them to continue business. It favored temperance reform "in slices," because of its conviction that it was useless at that time to expect the whole loaf. Now, however, losing sight of these things, it calls upon the friends of temperance to vote against Warner Miller. What has Mr. Voice"? Like the Editor of that paper, he is committed to a policy which, if put in practice, would materially reduce the number of the saloons. Like the Editor of that paper, he is willing to take reform in slices.

We submit to "The Voice" that until it expressly repudiates the position which it as-Mr. Miller because he favors High License. In taking issue with him it indicts itself.

THE RETURN OF THE TURTLE. There are turtles and turtles. There is the turtle whose voice is " heard in the land" when spring has arrived. This is the turtle of the poets, the harbinger of the time of buds and blossoms. There is the turtle that lends himself readily to soup. This is the turtle of the epicure, the joy of the Aldermanic palate. Then there is the turtle whose function it is ever and anon to be found by some earnest seeker after the marvellous, and the turtle bears on his Rhode Island, showed the other day by the back highly interesting messages, dated, generally, several centuries back. percentage of errors and of general inefficiency of turtle generally turns up-or, more properly, is turned up-when there is a dearth of news in the Western newspaper office. Let an editor out in one of the light-hearted Territories pointstaif to the fact that with the coming (in of the fall the season for sea-serpents has ended, year to an extent never known before, and the chances are that before the paper again goes to press, a turtle will be impressed into the paper's service that is good for a sensational column, or two columns if it is a very dull day.

A Dakota letter to "The Sioux City Journal" shows that the newspaper turtle is in the professional harness again. This time, instead of bein loaded with a message written directly on his postal clerks are separated from those made own shell, he bears a note on letter-paper bound to by postmasters at the Presidential offices. In his back by copper wires, and protected from the elements by a rubber blanket-a small-size blanke so as not to fatigue him too much. This note tells of the trials and tribulations of a soldier who left Fort Thompson in August, 1863. We are told that the writing is in "a bold hand"and so can infer that the soldier was not afraid of the turtle. It appears from what the writer fore there had been many removals, there were states that, owing to the loss of his horse and his rations and his road, he became convinced that he was destined never to return to the fora. So he begins his letter: "To whoever Providence may direct this humble messenger: I cannot hope ever again to see the face of human being;" and ends it, " with the close of this I In the body of the note the lie down to die." unfortunate son of Mars gives it to be understood that he is perishing of hunger, having had nothand 27,275 in '87. Thus during the two years ing to eat for seventeen days. Of course on from '83 to '85 the errors in this department this state of facts the question at once arises, is did not increase appreciably at all, but during this a trustworthy turtle? If the soldier was the two years from '85 to '87 they almost on the point of starvation, why did he not kill and eat the turtle instead of writing a letter? The newspaper from which we reproduce the incident places over it the head-line, "A flavor of Ananias," thus plainly indicating its belief that the turtle is but a gay deceiver.

Before reaching a conclusion one way or the other the press of the country is likely to insist upon a thorough investigation. Let nothing be rashly done to impair the confidence of the pubto be a liar, the presumption is that he is rep-

Judge Thurman's outspoken addresses on the tariff leave no intelligent voter in doubt respecting the use which he will make of a casting vote protective tariff bill by his deciding vote. Mr. Dallas betrayed the confidence of Protectionists when, in like manner, he secured by his vote as Vice-President the repeal of the tariff of 1842.

"The Democratic organization here (Albany) is harmonious and in beautiful running order. So the correspondent of "The New-York Herald" reports. Nevertheless, it is well-known that the faction of the Democracy of the Capital for which "The Albany Times" speaks loves the faction led by D. Cady Herrick with a love which would pass for a good article of concentrated vitriol.

Ex-Senator Conness, of California, now a resident of Massachusetts, was a conspicuous Mugwump and supporter of Mr. Cleveland in 1884. Mr. Conness now declares him wif in favor of General Harrison and strongly opposed to Mr. Cleveland's re-election. For this change of attitude he gives many sound reasons, chief among them being this: "I believe the home market is of nore consequence to the American people and producer than the foreign market is. . . . The adustment of duties should not be done by those who deride American manufacturers, joined by all the Free-Traders in this and other countries. . . . Every Democrat is not a Free-Trader, yet every Free-Trader is a Democrat.'

"The Brooklyn Eagle" says that "his (Governor Hill's) appearance in Indiana and Illinois as an orator for the party is a tactical and gallant act," and speaks of the "reflex influence of it on the cause in New-York." The reflex influence that Governor Hill is most anxious to see is a quid pro quo from Washington.

Poindexter Dunn and his Democratic colleagues In Congress are responsible for permitting Great Britain to extend her grasp upon our marine commerce, and to seize upon the best part of our carrying trade. If they had not so assiduously and determinedly opposed every measure of pro-tection and relief to the American merchant marine, our shipbuilders and moneyed men would have been able to hold the little that was left and to add to it. But little after little is being seized upon, and now the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been aided by its Government to begin war upon the Pacific Mail Steamship Line for its Japan and China trade. The Canadian company is to receive £45,000 (\$225,000) from the Imperial Treasury, and £15.000 (\$75,000) from the Canada Treasury, annually, for a monthly steamship service between Vancouver, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hong Kong. This will handicap the Pacific Mail in its competition for freight, and may eventually drive it out of business.

That ultra-optimistic correspondent of "The New-York Times" who has been gallantly carrying the entire Northwest and Pennsylvania for Cleveland ought to turn his attention to St. Lawrence County. A man of his imagination would not find it difficult to give St. Lawrence to the Democracy by a large majority.

A prominent Democratic business man of this city, writing recently to his Democratic brother at Washington, delivered himself of the following cheerful opinions of the campaign:

cheerful opinions of the campaign:

The outlook here is not so favorable as it might be, and unless we have a windfall of good luck. I think our name is Dennis in New-York. The trouble is solely the tariff. To win New-York we must have the Irish and German workingmen with us. In 1876 we had both, and won the State. In 1880 we lost the Germans and the election. In 1884 we lost a part of the Irish, and pulled through. This year there is as much German disaffection as in 1880, and as much Irish as in 1884. Both classes are Protectionists.

We are making here a defensive fight.

The Democrats have great hopes of the West, but I do not share them. . . . The "Old Roman's" visit East was a fallure.

Such are the views of a Democrat of high standing in his party and enjoying the best fa-cilities for obtaining correct information. They are his views expressed frankly and honestly, because not for publication. Whatever of sonal comfort" they contain, Mr. Cleveland is welcome to. It is understood that Mr. Brice is sitting up nights, watching anxiously for a " wind-Miller done to incur the hostility of "The fall of good luck," and musing sadly meanwhile over the ominous fact that Dennis and Democracy both begin with a big, big D.

A chair which has just been voted to Mr. Cleveland at an Ulster County fair is, so the local papers state, to be boxed up and sent to him at Washington. If the chair has not already gone, we would suggest to the chairman of the comsumed a year ago it cannot reasonably oppose mittee having it in charge that he send it direct to Buffalo. By so doing he will save Mr. Cleveland the trouble and expense of reboxing and reshipment next March.

There is nothing ambiguous about the demand of James B. Townsend, of Ohio, for campaign contributions. His frantic appeals indicate that the Democratic party in Ohio, at any rate, is in a decidedly bad way. His circular letter addressed to postmasters and other Federal officeholders in that State is emphatically of the standand-deliver order. "I am directed to look to you," he says, "for 5 per cent of the annual pay-roll of your office. Should I not hear from you by the 20th of this month, I shall draw on you for a portion of the amount yet unremitted We doubt if this has ever been surpassed. The Civil Service Reformers deplored at their meeting last May that the "nefarious practice" of political assessments had been "revived to some extent." In their next annual outgiving, if they edly call the attention of the members of his tell the truth, they will have to say that the "nefarious practice" has been carried on this

PERSONAL.

There is a movement at Chicago for a statue of Robert Burns in Lincoln Park, and in furtherance of a grand concert will be held in the Auditorium Building on the next anniversary of the poet's birth. Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, pronounce the elections in that State the fairest in the world.

Word has come of the death of Mrs. J. J. Pickering, of Portsmouth, N. H. She was founder of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in that State, and vice-president of the American Humane Society.

Mr. Gerald Massey will lecture twice at Boston next

ton, on their way from Nahant to this city. "Long John" Wentworth once related that he got his nickname in the following manner: "When," he said, I was going to school down in Connecticut, I was the longest, skinnlest boy you ever saw. I was fourteen years old. I used to have a habit in those days of getting my heels up on the seat, so that my knees towered above my head. I was sitting that way one day in school, when one of the examiners came around. He said to the teacher, 'What's that boy doing standing up on the bench? Why don't you make him sit down? The teacher said I was sitting down. 'That's the way he sits,' said the teacher. 'Who is he?' asked the examiner. 'John Wentworth,' said the teacher. 'He's a pretty long John,' said the examiner, and ever since then it's stuck to me."

The late Mrs. Sheridan Knowles was an earnest member of the Baptist Church; as was also her distinguished husband, the dramatist. The centenary of Theodore Hook's birth has just

On Streatham Common still stands a hollow tree, into which in boyhood Cardinal Manning used often to climb, to crack nuts and eat barley sugar.

passed, scarcely noticed.

M. Perivier, of "Le Figaro," saw Prince Bismarch cently at Friedrichsruhe, and thus describes him The Bismarck now before me was very different from the Bismarck I used to see in Berlin six or seven rears ago, before Dr. Schweninger took him in hand. The Bismarck of to-day is thin and bony, and the foctor has, it is well known, disencumbered him of his unhealthy fat merely by preventing him drinking with his meals. He is looking remarkably well vigor; his complexion is clear and almost pink, no doubt the result of the health-laden breezes from the German Ocean and the Baltic. I remark also that the features are softened down; you scan them in vain to discover that harshness, say ferocity, which are so apparent in his photo graphs. It may, however, be due to the fact of arguments are not all on one side. Burkes and the two years find that he did not know how to draw an indictment against a whole people, and the Woman's convention may find it equally hard to draw an indictment against that one of its leaders behind whom stands, compact and determined, insulted and foully accused of short-

and a proof of this is that this year it had not been found necessary to send him to Kissingson.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is understood that the National Democratic Com-mittee has withdrawn the farce "Mr. Bangs, of New-York." That other farce, "Mr. Mills, of Texas," will

"Say," said the reporter, "the Demicrats of Scobb's Corner, N. J., have elected a constable. What sort of a head shall I put on it!" "A Great Victory for Tariff Reform," said the "A Great victory for Jarin Resonn," said the editor.

"But," explained the reporter, "the majority is 500 less than it was two years ago."

"That's all right. Compare it with the election of 1862, when the Republicans elected a constable by

and it was done.—(Norristown Herald. "Long" John Wentworth was once running for office

and heard that his political opponents were asserting that if elected he would soon get his hand into the ing that if elected he would soon get his hand maybe I won't,"
he sardonically replied, when he heard of the charge,
"But I'll tell you one thing; nobody else will get his
hand in; I'll sit on the chist."

He (cautiously)—What would you do, Fannie, if I were to hiss you?

Fannie—Nothing, Harry. What would there be for me to do? You could attend to it, couldn't you?

—(Washington Post.

A Democratic parade in an Indiana town the other day passed a flock of guese. The guese seemed to comprehend the situation; for they immediately comprehend the situation; for they formed in line and followed the parade.

Miss Travis—Oh, Mr. Meeter, I want to tell you how much I enjoyed that beautiful little triplet of yours in "The Inland Magazine"!
Mr. Meeter (blushing—You mean triolet, don't you, Miss Travis!
Miss Travis!
Miss Travis!
Little Travis (blushing furiously)—Oh, yes! I beg your pardon.—(Burlington Free Press.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Baltimore, has figured out that on the basis given in the Apocalypse Heaven contains 5,759,750,000,000 rooms, each one being nineteen by sixteen feet in dimensions. As each person will presumably have only one room, it would appear that a residence in a New-York flat would be an admirable preparation for Heaven.

THE HEART OF AFRICA. Oh, fare you well, my sweetheart true; Farewell for a year and a day; For I'm going to sail on the Sankuru, In the heart of Africa.

I'm going to capture a cockatoo On the banks of the broad Kassal. And take a swim in the bright Benue, In the heart of Africa.

I'm going to camp with the wild Zulu, And shoot with an assegal. And chase the spiral-horned koodoo, In the heart of Africa.

I'm going to paddle my own cance On the silvery Ogowai, Till I come to the city of Sakatu, In the heart of Africa.

If I don't return, O sweetheart true, At the end of a year and a day, Think not I'm drawned in the Sankuru, In the heart of Africa.

For there may be reasons unknown to you Why I cannot get away;
I may marry the Queen of Karague,
In the heart of Africa.
—(Felix Gray in Harper's Monthly. Senator Beck is said to be the only prominent Demos

crat who has never had the Presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet. N. B.—Senator Beck was born in

Smith-Pretty good thing I overheard to-day. I must tell it to you.

Jones-Let's see. You overheard it?

S.-Didn't I say so?

J.-You did. But I want to be sure. If you simply heard it, I don't care to hear it, but if you overheard

S.-I overheard it.
J.-Then peg away, my boy, and give us the whole
thing. I expect it's something rich.-(Boston Courier. Says "The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette2:

semi-religious meetings which are now so frequent in Boston. Two ladies, stanch Episcopalians, who were in Boston. Two ladies, stanch Episcopanians, who were present were obliged to leave early before the exercises concluded, and as they started for the door an enthusiastic member of the congregation arose and said: "My brothers and sisters, let us pray for these two benighted Roman Catholics who are about to depart." The objects of this attention smiled as they thought of their long lines of Protestant ancestry."

A Georgia snake story "grasps the pastry." It represents his snakeship as writhing in terrible agony. On killing and opening him the cause was found to be be dyspepsla, two china eggs having been swallowed by mistake.—(Waterbury American.

Mr. Forget is the New-York agent for a foreign steamship company. The existence of this gentleman is a proof that "forget" is not always a verb.

Mother, take or send your son to the barber when his hair needs cutting. To be sure, he may get his little head full of political and meteorological chaff from the lips of the loquatious knight of the shears and razor; but on the other hand, the boy who habitually has his hair cut by his mother is likely to grow up a social parish, if, indeed, he does not develop into a red-handed villain.—(Boston Transcript.

MISS CLAYTON IN " A SAD COQUETTE." The play called "A Sad Coquette," founded upon

oda Broughton's feverish romance, "Good-Es Sweetheart," was produced some time ago by Misa Estelle Clayton at the Union Square Theatre, but did not find much favor. It was revived by Miss Clayton last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and was seen with calm resignation by a considerable body of people. It does not appear to have gained in merit with age. Miss Clayton was lovely to look upon, as she always is, classical in feature, a Greek goddess in figure, and when she was on the stage the eyes of the spectators had much to enjoy. But neither their ears nor their intellects were gratified. Miss Clayton has made no progress in the expression of emotion, and is harsh and strident in tone, awkward in gesture, unnatural and jerky in movement when she attempts to simulate grief. up with painful labor. Her comedy lacks lightness and delicacy of touch and definess of treatment. She ought to understand by this time that there is nothing in her natural endowment, dramatic equipment or artisle aptitude to entitle her to twinkle as a star. The mild lustre of a modest asteroid must always be the limit of her accomplishment. It is an ungracious task to tell blunt truths to a woman of rare comelness, but Miss Clayton's efforts to force herself into a position for which she is in no way fitted have been so numerous, so persistent and so misguided that he eyes should be opened to the realities of life. Nor is there anything to commend in the list of plays in which she makes her appeals to the public. It would be an agreeable duty to extol any good

features of last night's performance if there were any to commend. But Miss Clayton's good looks summed up everything that could be admired conscientiously. The supporting company is not brillians. "A Sad Coquette" might prove acceptable on the Durange or Zacatecas circuit but New-York will have none of her.

SOMEWHAT FLATFOOTED, BUT CORRECT. From The Norwich Bulletin

The postal service of the country to-day is in a worse state than it has been for a quarter of a century, simply because this Administration has shown the least decency and the most hoggishness of any Administration during that time in using the Post Onice as a political machine!

CLEVELAND HAS ALREADY INDORSED HILL From The Brooklyn Standard-Union

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

In the first instance the Cleveland machine controlled the New-York Convention by means of Federal patronage, and in the second instance it handed the Buffalo Convention over to the liquor-dealers because it wanted their money and the votes which they control to help elect Cleveland. Cleveland is, therefore, as much the candidate of the rumsellers as Hill. The men who man the Cleveland machine hate Hill personally, but they desired to utilize the favor he had found with the rumsellers by permitting them to concontrol his administration in order to secure the same influence for their own candidate.

THAT PACKAGE GOT THERE, TOO. From The Atlanta Constitution.

The New York Tribune appears to be troubled about Sunset Cox. Mr. Cox, however, is a very good man and will get there. CANALBOAT VS. LIGHTNING TRAIN.

CANALBOAT VS. LIGHTNING TRAIN.

From Mr. Depew's speech at Albany.

As I read in the evening papers how the canalboad Thomas Jefferson, freighted with the hopes and aspirations of the Democratic party, is coming down the raging Erie to Albany, the thought came to me that it was eminently proper, in this age of speed, that the Democratic party should choose to travel by the old-time canal route. While it is moving along at the rate of four miles an hour, the Republican cars, equipped with all modern appliances, are rolling on from Vermont, through Maine and through the entire country until on the fourth of next March, by converging lines, they will carry our candidates into Washington.

AN IMPENDING BLOW TO TRUSTS. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One of the most gailing results of Cleveland's defeat this year will be the cutting of the connection between the trusts and the executive branch of the Government which it will involve.